2003

Annual Consumer Confidence Report on the Quality of Olalla Drinking Water Olalla Navy Housing

This is an annual report on the quality of water delivered by Olalla Water System. Under the "Consumer Confidence Reporting Rule" of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), community water systems are required to report this water quality information to the consuming public. Presented in this report is information on the source of our water, its constituents, and the health risks associated with any contaminants. Our water is safe to drink. Please read on for a full explanation of the quality of our water.

Background Information

In general, sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

A. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;
B. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;
C. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
D. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;
E. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Department of Agriculture's regulations establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Water Quality Summary

The Olalla Water System routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report contains water quality information for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2003. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Monitoring of Your Drinking Water

The system's tap water source is from two groundwater wells, located on S. E. Lala Cove Lane. The water system uses only EPA-approved laboratory methods to analyze your drinking water. Water samples are taken from the well head and residents' taps by our personnel; samples are then shipped to an accredited laboratory where a full spectrum of water quality analyses are performed. The contaminant groups listed in column 1 in the following table, are monitored using EPA approved methods. Column 2 of the table specifies the monitoring frequency.

Sampling Schedule

Analyte/Contaminant Group	Monitoring Frequency
Biological contaminants (total coliform group)*	1 sample every month
Asbestos	1 sample every 9 years
Lead and copper	Sampled every 3years
Volatile Organic Compounds	1 sample every 3 years
Inorganic contaminants (IOC)**	1 sample every 3 years
Herbicides	1 sample every 3 years
General Pesticides	1 sample every 3 years
Insecticides	1 sample every 3 years
Soil fumigants	1 sample every 3 years
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	State Waiver through 12/2004
Nitrates	1 sample every year
Radionuclides	1 sample every 3 years

*Contaminants in this group include total coliform, fecal coliform, and heterotrophic bacteria

**Contaminants in this group include metals, nitrate, fluoride and asbestos

Definitions of Key Terms

To gain a better understanding of the content of this report, several key terms must be defined. These are as follows:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Under the Safe Drinking water Act, the EPA establishes these MCLs for compliance purposes.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment techniques or other requirements, which must be followed.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

The water system is analyzed for contaminants such as lead and copper, which are governed by action levels (Als), and not MCLs. Additionally, the water system is analyzed for contaminants that are subject to treatment techniques.

Additional Acronyms/Terms Used in This Report

Below is a listing of acronyms and terms (with explanations) used in this Consumer Confidence Report:

CCR	Consumer Confidence Report
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act: Federal law setting drinking water requirements
ppm	Parts per million; a unit of measure equivalent to a single penny in $10,000
ppb	Parts per billion; a unit of measure equivalent to a single penny in $10,000,000
ppt	Parts per trillion; a unit of measure equivalent to a single penny in $10,000,000,000
mg/kg	Milligrams per kilogram; a unit of measure equivalent to a part per million (ppm)
mg/L	Milligrams per liter; a unit of measure equivalent to a part per million (ppm)
µg/L	Micrograms per liter; a unit of measure equivalent to a part per billion (ppb)
mrem/yr	Millirem per year; a measure of radioactivity in water
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter; a measure of radioactivity in water
MFL	A million fibers per liter; a measure of asbestos in water.
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity unit; a measure of turbidity in water
TTHMs	Total trihalomethanes; by-products of drinking water disinfection
Level Found	Laboratory analytical result for a contaminant; this value is evaluated against an MCL or AL to determine compliance
Range	The range of the highest and lowest analytical values of a reported contaminant. For example, the range of reported analytical detections for an unregulated contaminant may be 10.1 ppm (lowest value) to 13.4 ppm (highest value). EPA requires this range to be reported for certain analytes.
N/A	Not applicable

Olalla Naval Water System Contaminates Detected in Source Water

Substance/ Year sampled	EPA's MCL/AL	Highest Level Detected	EPA's Goal	Possible Source of Contaminate	Meets Standards
Well 480					
Total Trihalomethanes 7/2003	80 ug/L	1.4 ug/L	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination	Yes
Well 482					
Nitrate 7/2003	10 mg/L	0.2 mg/L	N/a	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Yes
Total Nitrate/Nitrite 7/2003	10 mg/L	0.2 mg/L	N/a	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;	Yes

				Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead and Copper Detected at the Customer's Tap					
Lead 2000	15 ppb	90%<1 ppb	0 ppb	Lead solder	Yes
Copper 2000	1.3 ppm	90%<0.0 ppm	1.3 ppm	Copper pipe	Yes

More Information
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable than the general population to lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in either your home or workplace's water, you may wish to flush your tap first thing in the morning for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using your water. Flushing the tap reduces the level of lead detected in the water because you will not be ingesting the water that has been sitting in contact with soldering in your home's connections. Additional information on lead in drinking water is available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Protecting Our Water Supply
Both groundwater sources are managed in accordance with State and Federal regulations and best management practices for water supply systems. Access to the wells is secured, and limited to water supply activities. The facilities are monitored and patrolled. **Any suspicious activities should be noted and called in to the trouble desk at 360) 396-4341 or 360) 396-4444.**

Who can you call concerning our water systems?
For answers to questions concerning this CCR, please call Ms. Lisa Rama, Naval Station Bremerton Public Affairs Officer, at (360) 476-0444.